Ch 5 reforms

    = informal rural reforms: end tight grain procurement → local comparative advantage

        - end large teams → freed labor. boom in rural construction, brickmaking.

        - helped by exogenous boom in agricultural inputs, study later

    = dual-track: rural TVEs (define), grow out of plan in SOEs (define) p 106 table

    = fiscal challenges: 1994 reforms

        - many aspects:

                taxes

                local protectionism

                downsizing amidst growth [migration repressed so jobs found]

    = only from 2002 start thinking about dealing with growth

        - social services

        - urban construction

Ch 7 growth

    = per capita Tab 7.1 157

        4.1% 1952-1978 ←→ 1.041^26= 2.84

        8.3% 1978-2000 ←→ 1.083^22= 5.78

        9.9% 2000-2010 ←→ 1.099^10= 2.57   [not 11 to not overestimate]

        7.1% 2010-2016 ←→ 1.071^6= 1.51

        2.84*5.78*2.57*1.51= 63.70 [credible?]

        5.78*2.57= 14.85   as per pg 157

    = data challenging, cycles lie in background

    = dfn GDP

    = structural change

            Fig 7.2 p 164

            Fig 7.3 p 166

Models Y = f (K, L) → what happens to K, L?

    = Harrod-Domar simple g = i/k assuming fixed K/Y.

        but Fig 7.5 p 174 not fixed

    = diminishing returns Solow with Cobb-Douglas and K, L, H

                - log form → growth accounting

                - TFP: residual

    = Fig 7.4 p 169: I

    = Tab 7.3 p 177

L: 1952-57   1.2%
    1957-78   2.0%
    1978-95   2.3%   [Mao baby boom / Cultural Revolution]
    1995-2005   1.0%
    2005-now   0.4%

                    2005: 94197 → 2016 100260   [peak 2013 100582]
                    100260/94197 = +6.4%
    so want $(1+x)^{16} = 1.064 \rightarrow 1.064^{(1/16)} \cdot 100 = 100.39$ or 0.4%
∑: future growth slow